

(Mrs. ROUKEMA asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1161. I want to associate myself with the statements of the chairman with respect to the benefits of this legislation.

Clearly, the primary purpose is to minimize the systemic risk that is evident in our Nation's financial system. The bill serves to minimize that risk that would occur when a counterparty to a derivatives contract becomes insolvent. This legislation amends our banking and bankruptcy insolvency laws to allow netting to fulfill the contracts of the financial and over-the-counter derivatives instruments that are often traded among large financial institutions.

Mr. Speaker, this bill should have strong bipartisan support, as it has in the past and it should here today. It must be said that in the last Congress, the Committee on Banking and Financial Services reported this kind of legislation out and it included netting provisions; and additionally, as has been noted, this Congress included these provisions in a bankruptcy bill. While I strongly support the enactment of comprehensive bankruptcy reform this year, it is my understanding that that does not seem possible because of some concerns on the Senate side, not well founded in my opinion but nevertheless concerns; but I am most grateful to the chairman for bringing this component of the bill before us so that we can pass this important bill and deal with the netting provisions.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I want to acknowledge and commend the chairman of our Committee on Banking and Financial Services for his exceptional leadership. Not only did we get the landmark and historic financial modernization bill through under his leadership, but evidently here tonight we are passing two additional excellent pieces of legislation.

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I just want to say, and this may be the only bill I have ever managed with the chairman of the committee, I want to associate myself with the remarks of the gentleman from New York (Mr. LAFALCE) on the previous bill in honoring the chairman on his work. I have had the honor to serve with him for 6 years on the Committee on Banking and Financial Services while he has been the chairman. He has been both a worthy teacher and supporter and adversary and has always been very kind to me, and his leadership is to be respected.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BENTSEN), and I would only again reciprocate by saying how much I have appreciated working with him, and I would urge support for this very important legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. THORNBERRY). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1161, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 4656, LAKE TAHOE BASIN LAND CONVEYANCE

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 634 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 634

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 4656) to authorize the Forest Service to convey certain lands in the Lake Tahoe Basin to the Washoe County School District for use as an elementary school site. All points of order against the bill and against its consideration are waived. The bill shall be considered as read for amendment. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Resources; and (2) one motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, for the purposes of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. SLAUGHTER), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purposes of debate only.

(Mr. HASTINGS of Washington asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 634 is a closed rule waiving all points of order against H.R. 4656, the conveyance of certain forest service land in the Lake Tahoe Basin and against its consideration. The rule provides 1 hour of debate to be equally divided between the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Resources. The rule also provides one motion to recommit with or without instruction.

H.R. 4656 authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to convey for fair market value approximately 8.7 acres of Federal land in the Lake Tahoe Basin to the Washoe County District for use as an elementary school site. The bill provides that the land may be used only for this purpose and that it would revert back to the Federal Government if

used for any other purpose. The bill was introduced by my friend, the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. GIBBONS), and was considered by the House on October 10, 2000. Although the bill was supported by a considerable majority in the House, it failed to receive the two-thirds necessary for passage under the suspension of the rules. The Congressional Budget Office estimates that enactment of H.R. 4656 would have no significant impact on the Federal budget. Because the bill would affect direct spending, pay-as-you-go procedures would apply. However, CBO estimates that such effects would be less than \$500,000 per year. H.R. 4656 does not contain any intergovernmental or private sector mandates as defined by the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act. Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support both the rule and the underlying bill.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) for yielding me the customary half-hour, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to this closed rule. This rule provides for the consideration of a bill allowing the Forest Service to sell environmentally sensitive land at below market value to an affluent school district in a Republican Member's congressional district. Now, Mr. Speaker, I realize that our schools are overcrowded; but they are overcrowded everywhere, from Boston to Burbank, from Bismarck to Biloxi.

With this bill, Republicans are doing a special favor for one school while my Republican colleagues are ignoring overcrowded schools everywhere else.

Mr. Speaker, American children deserve better. The Democrats' number one priority is the education of our children. They deserve much more than the crowded schools that are crumbling down around them.

The average age of schools in the United States is 42 years. Rather than helping out one affluent school district, my Republican colleagues should be funding the Democrat initiative to help all school districts; but this bill will not do that, Mr. Speaker. Furthermore, this bill sells the taxpayers short. It transfers land at far less than its value. The land is worth between \$2 million and \$4 million and this bill will sell it for \$500,000. Rather than allowing the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER), the ranking member of the Committee on Resources, to offer his amendment selling the land for its actual value, my colleagues are proposing this closed rule that prohibits amendments. Meanwhile, Mr. Speaker, schools everywhere else are scrambling for the funds to go expand and modernize their buildings and getting nothing from my colleagues on the other side. The Republican budget neither provides nor guarantees funding for urgent school repairs and no money for school modernization bonds. Mr. Speaker, it should.

American children do deserve better. I urge my colleagues to oppose this rule.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. GIBBONS), the author of the underlying legislation.

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, to my colleague and friend, the gentleman from the State of Washington (Mr. HASTINGS), I want to also thank him for his leadership and for allowing me to speak on this rule today.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support for this rule, which will allow an open debate on H.R. 4656 a bill which will sell 8.7 acres of the Forest Service land to Washoe County School District at fair market value for the limited use as an elementary school site. H.R. 4656 is a product of much hard work, compromise and discussion and strikes a careful balance that will benefit all parties involved and provide over 400 students at Incline Village with a safe and accommodating school facility.

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Local officials from both the school district and the United States Forest Service, as well as environmental groups such as the League to Save Lake Tahoe, have had an integral role in crafting this important legislation. As a result of this valuable local input, this legislation is supported by the entire Nevada congressional delegation, as well as interested community groups.

Most significantly, Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4656 is strongly supported by the parents, teachers and the students of Incline Village. The present Incline Village Elementary School was constructed in 1964 and can no longer meet the needs of an increasing student population. The overcrowding problems have become so severe that the school must now place up to 40 children in each classroom. There is simply no room left to expand the current school, and the only available land suitable for a new school is the Federal land to be sold to the county school district under H.R. 4656.

Mr. Speaker, I say "sold," not given away, because the land will not be given away for free, although this Congress has done so for even Members on the other side of the aisle recently in the past for school construction. Instead, the school district will pay the fair market value for the land for its use as a school site. Yet I understand the administration and my colleagues on the other side of the aisle would like to get 800 percent more for this land than its appraised value would be as a school site.

Mr. Speaker, this is just unconscionable to me, that the administration wants to put such a high price on the education of 400 children. I am committed to working to enhance the educational opportunities for the children

of Nevada, and this bill will allow 400 students the space to learn and grow in a suitable school facility.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support this fair rule and the underlying bill.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER).

(Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4656 authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to convey for fair market value approximately 8.7 acres of land in a parcel in the Tahoe National Forest in Incline Village, Nevada, to the Washoe County School District for the use as an elementary site. The parcel has been valued at between \$2 million and \$4 million. However, because of the deed restriction directing the use of the school site or a reversionary clause, the Forest Service believes that the appraised value would be reduced by 75 percent, or approximately \$500,000.

This bill requires the proceeds of the sale to be used for acquiring environmentally sensitive land in Lake Tahoe. This all sounds good, until you examine this deal.

The deed restriction, this land was purchased because it is environmentally-sensitive land. I realize that there has been development around it, but that was the purpose and the priority for which it was purchased by the public. Now, because it has a deed restriction, they say that they want it transferred to the school district for \$500,000, as opposed to fair market value.

Well, if you are a school district and you are using it for that purpose, and that is the purpose of the deed restriction, it is like getting a full-valued piece of property, because that is all you are going to use it for. But now we have worked in a discount in this property, and then we are told we can take this \$500,000 and we can take that and go out and try to buy equally environmentally-sensitive land somewhere else in the Tahoe Basin, when in fact we are talking about some of the most expensive land in the State.

In many parts of the Tahoe Basin, \$500,000 will not buy you a 50-by-100 building lot, much less a school site or environmentally-sensitive land or anything else. The fact of the matter is that this land is valuable for that very reason, because either people want to enjoy it for their own homes or recreational benefits and/or because there is so little land left in the Tahoe Basin, given what we have to do.

Yesterday we passed a bill here to spend \$300 million of Federal taxpayer monies to protect this very same basin, and yet we are giving away environmentally-sensitive land here, with the belief that somehow we are going to replace it, and I object to that.

I think that this is a continuation of a misuse of public resources, when in fact the local entity has all of the wherewithal to purchase the land at fair market value. Certainly they ought to purchase it for, at a minimum, what they just sold their own school land for, which was, I guess, about \$850,000. They could take that and buy this site, which they believe to be a superior site, but they would rather have a discount paid for by the Federal taxpayers.

The gentleman from Nevada suggested that somehow this is the same as other legislation that we have done. The fact of the matter is that is not the case, because in most instances, as we do with little disagreement on a bipartisan basis, we transfer land from the Federal Government to public agencies all the time. In most instances, that land is sort of generic Federal land, if you will. It really in some cases has no other value other than to be transferred to a local agency, whether it is a city or a school district or a sanitation district or whatever, as we have done now in a number of instances in the Committee on Resources.

But this bill is simply bad policy, and it is bad economics for the taxpayer; and I think it is bad for the environment in the Lake Tahoe Basin.

I think this bill also points out a continuing problem that we have in the Committee on Resources; and although this is not technically a land exchange, it is part of the same parcel where, once again, we just continue to dip into the Federal land base and we parcel it out on less than a fair market value, less than equal basis, when we engage in land exchanges.

This committee and the Congress was just recently again put on notice by the General Accounting Office as to the problems that we are having in these exchanges. A number of them exist in the gentleman's home State, where the Federal Government, through, I think, bad policy on behalf of the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management, but especially the Bureau of Land Management, has engaged in real estate practices on behalf of the taxpayer, where the taxpayer ought to just scream to high heaven that they want a new real estate agent.

We have seen properties that have been flipped on the same day of sale, where the Federal Government got its "value" of \$763,000 in Nevada, only to find out that the same day that property was resold for \$4.5 million. In another instance we got the "value" of \$504,000, only to have that property sold for \$1 million the very same day. I think it calls into question.

So when the Forest Service makes a determination that because this land has a deed restriction, but it happens to be a deed restriction that allows you to use it exactly for that purpose, of a school, of which you want it, land which you cannot find suitably elsewhere, for the Forest Service now to

step forward with a straight face and suggest that the value of this 8.5 acres of land in the middle of Incline Village, somehow the value here is \$500,000, is simply not true. If the school district went out on the open market and sought to purchase 8.5 acres in the Tahoe Basin, the land value would exceed \$500,000 in any instance.

For those reasons, I think that the Congress ought to reject this legislation. This is not a declaration against all land swaps, because we have done land swaps, we have done land exchanges and done outright grants of land, as we did yesterday in a number of instances. But in those cases, the value of the land was essentially de minimis, other than the purpose for which some local agency wanted to put it to use.

So I think at some point you have got to cry "halt" here to having the Federal taxpayer just continuing to subsidize these kinds of arrangements, where in fact we simply cannot look our constituents in the face and suggest to them we got fair value or in any way did we get market value.

The fact of the matter was that the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH) tried to offer an amendment to provide for fair market value. That was rejected in the committee, and now we are operating under a closed rule so that he cannot offer that amendment so that we will have an opportunity to find out whether or not we can get fair market value for the taxpayers in the use of this land for the school district.

I think that would be a much fairer way to go, but it is obvious that the proponents of this legislation do not want to engage in that public process of determining fair market value. They simply want the Forest Service, which I might add, the proponents here who show such great support for the Forest Service evaluation are the same people who are usually beating the hell out of the Forest Service on a daily basis, but all of a sudden they become outstanding appraisers of the public land in the Tahoe Basin. But I guess it is the end of the session.

Mr. Speaker, I would hope Members would vote against this rule and that the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH) would get an opportunity to offer his amendment, and we could square the books on behalf of the taxpayer.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS). The question is on the resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a

quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

After this 15-minute vote on House Resolution 634, pursuant to clause 8, rule XX, the Chair will resume proceedings on—and will reduce to 5 minutes the minimum time for electronic voting on—two of the motions to suspend the rules debated earlier today on which the yeas and nays were ordered, to wit:

(1) House Concurrent Resolution 414; and

(2) H.R. 4271.

Other questions on which proceedings were postponed earlier today will resume tomorrow.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 196, nays 181, not voting 55, as follows:

[Roll No. 541]

YEAS—196

Aderholt	Goodling	Petri
Archer	Goss	Pickering
Armey	Graham	Pickett
Bachus	Granger	Pitts
Baker	Greenwood	Pombo
Ballenger	Gutknecht	Porter
Barr	Hall (TX)	Portman
Barrett (NE)	Hansen	Pryce (OH)
Bartlett	Hastings (WA)	Quinn
Barton	Hayes	Radanovich
Bass	Hayworth	Ramstad
Bereuter	Hefley	Regula
Berkley	Herger	Reynolds
Biggert	Hill (MT)	Riley
Bliley	Hobson	Rogan
Blunt	Hoekstra	Rogers
Boehlert	Horn	Rohrabacher
Boehner	Hostettler	Ros-Lehtinen
Bohalla	Houghton	Roukema
Bono	Hulshof	Royce
Brady (TX)	Hunter	Ryan (WI)
Bryant	Hutchinson	Ryun (KS)
Burr	Isakson	Salmon
Burton	Istook	Sanford
Buyer	Jenkins	Saxton
Callahan	Johnson (CT)	Scarborough
Calvert	Johnson, Sam	Schaffer
Camp	Jones (NC)	Sensenbrenner
Candady	Kasich	Sessions
Cannon	Kelly	Shadeegg
Chabot	Kildee	Sherwood
Chambliss	Kingston	Shimkus
Coble	Knollenberg	Shuster
Coburn	Kuykendall	Simpson
Collins	LaHood	Skeen
Combest	Largent	Smith (MI)
Cook	Latham	Smith (NJ)
Cooksey	LaTourette	Smith (TX)
Costello	Leach	Souder
Cox	Lewis (KY)	Spence
Crane	Linder	Stearns
Cunningham	LoBiondo	Stump
Davis (VA)	Lucas (OK)	Sununu
DeMint	Manzullo	Sweeney
Diaz-Balart	Martinez	Tancred
Doolittle	McCrery	Tauzin
Dreier	McHugh	Taylor (NC)
Dunn	McInnis	Terry
Ehlers	McKeon	Thomas
Ehrlich	Metcalf	Thornberry
Emerson	Miller (FL)	Thune
English	Miller, Gary	Tiahrt
Everett	Moran (KS)	Toomey
Ewing	Morella	Traficant
Foley	Myrick	Upton
Fossella	Nethercutt	Vitter
Frelinghuysen	Northup	Walden
Gallegly	Norwood	Walsh
Ganske	Ose	Wamp
Gekas	Oxley	Watkins
Gibbons	Packard	Weldon (FL)
Gilchrest	Paul	Weldon (PA)
Gillmor	Pease	
Goodlatte	Peterson (MN)	

Weller
Whitfield

Wicker
Wilson

Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NAYS—181

Abercrombie	Hilliard	Oberstar
Ackerman	Hinchey	Obey
Allen	Hinojosa	Oliver
Andrews	Hoeffel	Ortiz
Baca	Holden	Owens
Baird	Holt	Pallone
Baldacci	Hooley	Pascarell
Baldwin	Hoyer	Pastor
Barcia	Inslee	Payne
Barrett (WI)	Jackson (IL)	Pelosi
Bentsen	Jackson-Lee	Phelps
Berman	(TX)	Pomeroy
Berry	Jefferson	Price (NC)
Bishop	Johnson, E. B.	Rahall
Blagojevich	Jones (OH)	Rangel
Blumenauer	Kanjorski	Reyes
Bonior	Kaptur	Rivers
Borski	Kennedy	Rodriguez
Boswell	Kilpatrick	Roemer
Boucher	Kind (WI)	Rothman
Boyd	Klecza	Roybal-Allard
Capps	Kucinich	Rush
Capuano	LaFalce	Sabo
Cardin	Lampson	Sanchez
Carson	Lantos	Sanders
Clay	Larson	Sandlin
Clayton	Lee	Sawyer
Clement	Levin	Schakowsky
Clyburn	Lewis (GA)	Scott
Condit	Lipinski	Serrano
Conyers	Lofgren	Sherman
Coyne	Lowey	Shows
Cramer	Lucas (KY)	Sisisky
Cummings	Luther	Skelton
Davis (FL)	Maloney (CT)	Slaughter
Davis (IL)	Maloney (NY)	Smith (WA)
DeFazio	Markey	Snyder
DeLauro	Mascara	Spratt
Deutsch	Matsui	Stabenow
Dicks	McCarthy (MO)	Stark
Dingell	McCarthy (NY)	Stenholm
Dixon	McDermott	Strickland
Doggett	McGovern	Tanner
Dooley	McIntyre	Tauscher
Doyle	McKinney	Taylor (MS)
Edwards	McNulty	Thompson (CA)
Eshoo	Meehan	Thompson (MS)
Etheridge	Meeks (NY)	Thurman
Evans	Millender-	Tierney
Farr	McDonald	Towns
Filner	Miller, George	Turner
Ford	Minge	Udall (CO)
Frank (MA)	Mink	Udall (NM)
Frost	Moakley	Velazquez
Gejdenson	Mollohan	Waters
Gephardt	Moore	Watt (NC)
Gonzalez	Moran (VA)	Waxman
Gordon	Murtha	Wexler
Green (TX)	Nadler	Woolsey
Gutierrez	Napolitano	Wu
Hill (IN)	Neal	Wynn

NOT VOTING—55

Becerra	Fattah	McIntosh
Bilbray	Fletcher	Meek (FL)
Bilirakis	Forbes	Menendez
Brady (PA)	Fowler	Mica
Brown (FL)	Franks (NJ)	Ney
Brown (OH)	Gilman	Nussle
Campbell	Goode	Peterson (PA)
Castle	Green (WI)	Shaw
Chenoweth-Hage	Hall (OH)	Shays
Crowley	Hastings (FL)	Stupak
Cubin	Hilleary	Talent
Danner	Hyde	Visclosky
Deal	John	Watts (OK)
DeGette	King (NY)	Weiner
Delahunt	Klink	Weygand
DeLay	Kolbe	Wise
Dickey	Lazio	Wolf
Duncan	Lewis (CA)	
Engel	McCollum	

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Messrs. THOMPSON of California, DAVIS of Illinois, MORAN of Virginia, GEPHARDT and LaFALCE changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 541, I was detained by an accident which forced me to miss my flight to Washington, DC. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

RELATING TO REESTABLISHMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT IN AFGHANISTAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS). The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and agreeing to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 414, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 414, as amended, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 381, nays 0, not voting 51, as follows:

[Roll No. 542]
YEAS—381

Abercrombie	Clyburn	Gillmor
Ackerman	Coble	Gilman
Aderholt	Coburn	Gonzalez
Allen	Collins	Goodlatte
Andrews	Combest	Goodling
Archer	Condit	Gordon
Armey	Conyers	Goss
Baca	Cook	Graham
Bachus	Cooksey	Granger
Baird	Costello	Green (TX)
Baker	Cox	Greenwood
Baldacci	Coyne	Gutierrez
Baldwin	Cramer	Gutknecht
Ballenger	Crane	Hall (OH)
Barcia	Cummings	Hall (TX)
Barr	Cunningham	Hansen
Barrett (NE)	Davis (FL)	Hastings (WA)
Barrett (WI)	Davis (IL)	Hayes
Bartlett	Davis (VA)	Hayworth
Barton	DeFazio	Hefley
Bass	DeGette	Herger
Bentsen	DeLauro	Hill (IN)
Bereuter	DeMint	Hill (MT)
Berkley	Deutsch	Hilliard
Berman	Diaz-Balart	Hinchee
Berry	Dicks	Hinojosa
Biggert	Dingell	Hobson
Bishop	Dixon	Hoefel
Blagojevich	Doggett	Hoekstra
Bliley	Dooley	Holden
Blumenauer	Doolittle	Holt
Blunt	Doyle	Hooley
Boehlert	Dreier	Horn
Boehner	Dunn	Hostettler
Bonilla	Edwards	Hoyer
Bonior	Ehlers	Hulshof
Bono	Ehrlich	Hunter
Borski	Emerson	Hutchinson
Boswell	English	Inslee
Boucher	Eshoo	Isakson
Boyd	Etheridge	Istook
Brady (TX)	Evans	Jackson (IL)
Bryant	Everett	Jackson-Lee
Burr	Ewing	(TX)
Burton	Farr	Jefferson
Buyer	Filner	Jenkins
Callahan	Fletcher	Johnson (CT)
Calvert	Foley	Johnson, E. B.
Camp	Ford	Johnson, Sam
Canady	Fossella	Jones (NC)
Cannon	Frank (MA)	Jones (OH)
Capps	Frelinghuysen	Kanjorski
Capuano	Frost	Kaptur
Cardin	Gallegly	Kasich
Carson	Ganske	Kelly
Chabot	Gejdenson	Kennedy
Chambliss	Gekas	Kildee
Clay	Gephardt	Kilpatrick
Clayton	Gibbons	Kind (WI)
Clement	Gilchrest	Kingston

Klecza	Obey	Shimkus
Knollenberg	Olver	Shows
Kucinich	Ortiz	Shuster
Kuykendall	Ose	Simpson
LaFalce	Owens	Sisisky
LaHood	Oxley	Skeen
Lampson	Packard	Skelton
Lantos	Pallone	Slaughter
Largent	Pascarella	Smith (MI)
Larson	Pastor	Smith (NJ)
Latham	Paul	Smith (TX)
LaTourette	Payne	Smith (WA)
Leach	Pease	Snyder
Lee	Pelosi	Souder
Levin	Peterson (MN)	Spence
Lewis (GA)	Petri	Spratt
Lewis (KY)	Phelps	Stabenow
Linder	Pickering	Stark
Lipinski	Pickett	Stearns
LoBiondo	Pitts	Stenholm
Lofgren	Pombo	Strickland
Lowe	Pomeroy	Stump
Lucas (KY)	Porter	Sununu
Lucas (OK)	Portman	Sweeney
Luther	Price (NC)	Tancredo
Maloney (CT)	Pryce (OH)	Tanner
Maloney (NY)	Quinn	Tauscher
Manzullo	Radanovich	Tauzin
Markley	Rahall	Taylor (MS)
Martinez	Ramstad	Taylor (NC)
Mascara	Rangel	Terry
Matsui	Regula	Thomas
McCarthy (MO)	Reyes	Thompson (CA)
McCarthy (NY)	Reynolds	Thompson (MS)
McCrery	Riley	Thornberry
McDermott	Rivers	Thune
McGovern	Rodriguez	Thurman
McHugh	Roemer	Tiahrt
McInnis	Rogan	Tierney
McIntyre	Rogers	Toomey
McKeon	Rohrabacher	Towns
McKinney	Ros-Lehtinen	Trafficant
McNulty	Rothman	Turner
Meehan	Roukema	Udall (CO)
Meeks (NY)	Roybal-Allard	Udall (NM)
Metcalf	Royce	Upton
Millender	Rush	Velazquez
McDonald	Ryan (WI)	Vitter
Miller (FL)	Ryun (KS)	Walden
Miller, Gary	Sabo	Walsh
Miller, George	Salmon	Wamp
Minge	Sanchez	Waters
Mink	Sanders	Watkins
Moakley	Sandlin	Watt (NC)
Mollohan	Sanford	Waxman
Moore	Sawyer	Weldon (FL)
Moran (KS)	Saxton	Weldon (PA)
Moran (VA)	Scarborough	Weller
Morella	Schaffer	Wexler
Murtha	Schakowsky	Whitfield
Myrick	Scott	Wicker
Nadler	Sensenbrenner	Wilson
Napolitano	Serrano	Woolsey
Neal	Sessions	Wu
Nethercutt	Shadegg	Wynn
Northup	Shays	Young (AK)
Norwood	Sherman	Young (FL)
Oberstar	Sherwood	

NOT VOTING—51

Becerra	Engel	McCollum
Bilbray	Fattah	McIntosh
Bilirakis	Forbes	Meek (FL)
Brady (PA)	Fowler	Menendez
Brown (FL)	Franks (NJ)	Mica
Brown (OH)	Goode	Ney
Campbell	Green (WI)	Nussle
Castle	Hastings (FL)	Peterson (PA)
Chenoweth-Hage	Hilleary	Shaw
Crowley	Houghton	Stupak
Cubin	Hyde	Talent
Danner	John	Visclosky
Deal	King (NY)	Watts (OK)
Delahunt	Klink	Weiner
DeLay	Kolbe	Weygand
Dickey	Lazio	Wise
Duncan	Lewis (CA)	Wolf

1846

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS). Earlier today, the Chair announced that he would postpone proceedings on a number of motions to suspend the rules until tomorrow. The Chair now announces that he will resume proceedings tonight on some of those questions as, follows:

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, after a 5-minute vote on H.R. 4271, the Chair will put the question on the following motions to suspend the rules on which further proceedings were postponed earlier today in the order in which that motion was entertained.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

S. 1752, de novo;
S. 1474, de novo;
S. Con. Res. 114, de novo;
S. 698, de novo;
S. 1438, de novo;
H.R. 5478, de novo;
S. 2749, de novo; and
H.R. 5375, de novo.

The Chair will continue to reduce to 5 minutes the time for each electronic vote in this series.

NATIONAL SCIENCE EDUCATION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 4271, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4271, as amended, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 215, nays 156, answered "present" 4, not voting 57, as follows:

[Roll No. 543]
YEAS—215

Aderholt	Buyer	Fletcher
Allen	Callahan	Foley
Armey	Calvert	Fossella
Bachus	Camp	Frelinghuysen
Baker	Canady	Gallegly
Ballenger	Cannon	Ganske
Barcia	Chabot	Gekas
Barrett (NE)	Chambliss	Gephardt
Barrett (WI)	Coble	Gibbons
Bartlett	Collins	Gilchrest
Barton	Combest	Gillmor
Bass	Cook	Gilman
Bereuter	Cooksey	Goodlatte
Berkley	Costello	Goodling
Biggert	Cox	Goss
Bishop	Cramer	Graham
Blagojevich	Cunningham	Granger
Bliley	Davis (VA)	Greenwood
Blunt	Diaz-Balart	Gutknecht
Boehlert	Dingell	Hall (OH)
Boehner	Doolittle	Hall (TX)
Bonilla	Doyle	Hansen
Bono	Dreier	Hastings (WA)
Borski	Dunn	Hayes
Boswell	Ehlers	Hayworth
Boucher	Ehrlich	Herger
Boyd	Emerson	Hill (MT)
Brady (TX)	English	Hobson
Bryant	Everett	Hoefel
Burr	Ewing	Hoekstra